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of either the tribal or the household transplantation we do not know, but one thing we do know, neither tribal nor household adoption has any effect upon clanship. How does clanship alike in native theory and practice come to be the most *fixed* character of the whole social organization?

ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS

ASIA

The Foote Collection of Indian Prehistoric and Protohistoric Antiquities. Madras Government Museum. Catalogue raisonné. ROBERT BRUCE FOOTE. Government Press: Madras, 1914. 262 pp.

The author of this catalogue, Mr. Foote, who died in 1912 at the age of seventy-eight, was a geologist, who joined the Geological Survey of India in 1858 and retired as senior superintendent of the service thirty-three years later. The greater part of his service was spent in southern India, where he accomplished much in researches of the geology and palaeontology of the country. In 1863 he succeeded in discovering palaeolithic implements near Madras, and thus became the pioneer of prehistoric archaeology in that region and subsequently a recognized authority. His extensive and prolonged journeyings in southern India enabled him to accumulate an extensive collection of objects found chiefly in the Madras Presidency and the neighboring states of Mysore and Hyderabad, also in Baroda and other parts of northern India. The entire collection was purchased by the Madras government in 1904, and a special room was built for its reception in the Art and Ethnological Section of the Madras Museum. The author did not live to see his catalogue out, but had revised most of the proofs. The work, as stated in the preface, has been brought out in two volumes, the second to contain notes on the ages and distribution of the antiquities, plates, map, and index. This second volume has not been sent to me for review or is not yet out. The present first volume (not thus designated on the title-page) contains only a descriptive list of the objects in the collection, arranged according to the districts and localities in which they were found. Altogether 4135 specimens are listed, in addition 68 from Ceylon, 205 beads, and 128 bangles and glass frits, these groups being numbered separately. The descriptions are the briefest possible, only form, material, color, and locality being noted. With the exception of a few cases, no information is given regarding the circumstances of the finds, which would be of especial importance with reference to the glass objects, as the time for the introduction of glass into India has not yet been determined. Measurements are not added. We hope to come back to this work when the second volume is available.

B. LAUFER

Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities from Ādichanallūr and Perumbāir. Madras Government Museum. ALEXANDER REA. Madras, 1915. 50 pp. 13 plates in half-tone.

This catalogue offers a description of the important finds made in the burial ground at Ādichanallūr (the southernmost district of the Madras Presidency), covering an area of one hundred and fourteen acres and the most extensive yet discovered in southern India. The excavations were conducted by the author of the catalogue at intervals from 1899 to 1905. These graves are characterized by funeral urns deposited in pits, which were excavated in the solid rock or in the gravelly soil. On the whole, they are similar to those found in other graves of southern India. The pottery is unglazed, but exhibits a red and black polish, and almost lacks decoration. Of greater interest are the objects of metal; chiefly iron, bronze, and gold. The only gold objects are oval diadems of a thin, flimsy gold leaf, supposed to have been tied around the forehead of people of rank and to be substitutes of a more substantial piece of jewelry, as worn in life. Of iron, many implements and weapons like swords, daggers, tridents, hatchets, spearheads, and arrowheads, were found, always placed point downward, as if they had been thrust into the surrounding earth by the attendant mourners. No implements or weapons are made of bronze, all articles of this alloy being vessels of various shapes, personal ornaments, such as rings, bangles, and bracelets, or ornaments attached to the bases and covers of vases, such as buffalo with curved horns. Iron, then, served for the implements of everyday life; bronze was the material for artistic expression. The domestic animals represented in bronze in full figures are buffalo, dog, sheep, and rooster; the wild animals are tiger, antelope, and elephant. The animals are usually arranged in circular rows on a complicated metal framework. Although of crude workmanship, they can be readily identified. A dog is represented with a great deal of realism and motion. The cow and other animals distinctive of Indo-Aryan culture are absent. The bronze alloy consists of copper 75 per cent., tin 23 per cent., lead 0.2 per cent., iron 0.4 per cent. The bronzes, it is said, exhibit a high degree of technical skill and manipulation of the metal. On several of the bronzes are traces of textiles, preserved by contact with the oxidized metal. Many of the vessels contained rice and millet seeds. In a